Senator Swanson to Submit Commit-

tee's Report on \$60,000,000 Ap:

propriation Tomorrow.

of Columbia, may seek to have the bil

legislative appropriation bill has been

disposed of, which probably will be

expedite its consideration. The report on the bill, which was prepared Saturday, will be submitted tomorrow, since the Senate today transacted no business, owing to the death of Senator Stone.

ARRIVES AT PACIFIC PORT

ON WAY TO HIS POST HERE

Viscount Ishii Says Any Japanese

in Interest of Allies.

A PACIFIC PORT, April 15 .- Vis-

count Ishii. Japanese ambassador to the

United States, succeeding Ambassador

Sato, arrived here today en route to

Washington. Discussing suggested

sador Ishii said that if the imperial

Japanese government deemed necessary

tention would be for the benefit of the

entente allies, and not for Japan. He

declared any suggestion of a Japanese-

"Germany may establish bases

Pacific waters by a successful drive

through Siberia," said Ambassador

Ishii. "In this event," he continued,

"It would be up to Japan to sweep them

away. We cannot guarantee that Japan

could do this, but we would try our

German alliance to be absurd.

No. 27,019.

WASHINGTON, D. C., MONDAY, APRIL 15, 1918-TWENTY-TWO PAGES.

BRITISH NOT ONLY HOLDING LINES, BUT ARE HITTING BACK AT ENEMY; FOCH HURRIES UP FRENCH TROOPS

Huns Get Neuve Day's Progress Eglise at Cost of Terrible Losses.

FOE HURLED BACK IN SEVEN ATTACKS

Americans in Brilliant Battle Win Admiration of the French.

WITH THE BRITISH ARMY IN FRANCE, April 15.- The battle about Neuve Eglise, near the Belgian border, which has been retaken by the Germans, continued to rage this morning with the same intensity that has marked it for days, and the British are pounding the Germans hard.

Another assault on Bailleul, four miles west of Neuve Eglise, is expected

east of the town. The enemy kept on hammering and after a night of severe fighting at close quarters forced the British to abandon the village.

Reports Loss of Neuve Eglise. LONDON, April 15.—Seven attacks by the Germans in the Merville sector of the the British who inflicted heavy losses The British have lost Neuve Eglise. Southwest of Bailleul the Germans tem

porarily penetrated the British positions, but were driven out by a counter attack.

Text of British Statement. The statement follows:

"Severe fighting continued all day yesterday around Neuve Eglise. After beating off numerous atacks our troops a second time from the village. "Strong attacks were made by the en-

of other points on the batle front. Northwest of Merville flerce fighting took place man infantry was driven back with great loss. The hostile infantry advancing along by the force of our artillery and was unable to develop its attack. Seven Attacks Repulsed.

"In the course of the day no less than seven attacks were delivered by the enemy in the Merville sectors, all of which were repulsed with heavy loss to his troops. In one case the enemy advanced to the assault in five waves. Under the weight of this attack our Senate Committee to Strike Out line was bent back slightly, but was completely restored by a counter at-

"Southwest of Bailleul parties of the enemy succeeded temporarily in pene-trating our positions, but were driven out by our counter attack and our line

minor operations were carried out by us during the night east nate from the benefits of the \$120 inof Robecq. Several machine guns and 150 prisoners were captured by us.

"Fighting took place also early this ried in the bill those employes paid from lump south of the Somme in the from lump sum appropriations will be neighborhood of Hangard. Our position in this sector has been improved and a number of prisoners have been taken. The hostile artillery was active last night in the neighborhod of Bucquoiy."

French in Successful Raid.

PARIS, April 15 .- On the front above

ful local attack last night, taking prisoners, the war office announces.

The statement follows:

"In the region of Hangard the French carried out a local operation with complete success and took ten prisoners. Since April 12 we have taken 150 prisoners in this sector.

oners, the war office announces.

The statement follows:

"In the region of Hangard the French carried out a local operation with complete success and took ten prisoners. Since April 12 we have taken 150 prisoners in this sector.

"Between Montdidier and Noyon and in the Champagne south of Mont Tetu we carried out several raids and brought back prisoners. A German effort north of the Chemin-des-Demes, southeast of Corbeny, was without success. There were intermittent bombardments at several points on the front."

away from employes paid from lump sum appropriations the right to the 120 a year increase in pay. A large number of government employes are paid in that way. The senators, on result in the champagne south of Mont Tetu we carried out several raids and brought back prisoners. A German effort north faction, however, which will provide against increases to lump sum employes are paid in that way. The senators, on respectively because of the pay of th

in Big Battle

holding well against the terrific drives

off attack after attack.

ground will be a short-lived one. The of it, only to recapture it in a counter

urther within the salient in the Mertration. They are pushing here for Has-British and make the holding of

Fail in Seven Attacks.

ciation of this by attacking no less than seven times in the Merville region, the

stored in its entirety by a counter at-

attempt to drive in back of Bethune. The British in local operations here the enemy back from the Clarence river. They took 150 prisoners and

the correspondent through the French army shows that at 4:30 o'clock in the morning, after a short and severe bom-bardment, 500 Germans, troops selected from an entire division, made an as-sault and attempted to occupy a first-

Small bodies of French troops which formed the advance posts resisted the enemy until their ammunition was exhausted. Then they retired to obtain supplies, after which they returned to

suspicious enemy movements were ob-served in that vicinity. Groups of Gerwhich had voluntarily been left unoccu-pled. American soldiers dashed forward from the support line and engaged in grenade fighting and hand-to-hand en-counters, in the course of which they displayed wonderful dash and coolness.

'LUMP SUM' WORKERS WILL GET \$120 RAISE

Amendment Which Gave Them

The Senate committee amendment to the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill which would elimicrease for government employes car-A meeting of the committee is to be other points will be discussed in connection with the legislative bill. Members of the committee have become convinced that it was a mistake to take away from employes paid from lump

eral points on the front."

Americans in Brilliant Fight.

ITH THE FRENCH ARMY IN ANCE April 14—American soldiers brilliant work in the stiff fighting up today in the Senate.

Brilliant work in the stiff fighting up today in the Senate.

The Senator Martin's plan to take up the legislative bill tomorrow and put it toough in a single day, if possible Had it not been for the death of Senator Stone, the bill would have been taken from from the stiff fighting up today in the Senate.

The Senator Martin's plan to take up the legislative bill tomorrow and put it to be legislative bit

Foch Puts French on Flanders Line in Big Struggle.

NEW POWER IN UNITED COMMAND

Advantages of Change Seen in Blocking of Enemy's Plans.

BY PAUL SCOTT MOWRER.

that it will be unable to destroy the British army without also destroying the and French skill can safely be counted

1,590,000 Huns in Battle.

In Flanders, where the enemy attacked with some thirty divisions, he succeeded in advancing fifteen kilometers (nine miles) in four days.

But whereas on March 21, according to the British communique, the enemy actually broke the British front north of Chauny, he has failed to do so in Flanders, merely making a deep in

Saturday's French attack and gain of 1,200 yards at Orvillers-Sorel should be considered purely as local, and intended to better the French positions at that

WOMEN'S WAGE BILL **HEARING TOMORROW**

Social Workers and Economists to Appear in Behalf of D. C. Children as Well.

Prominent social workers and economists will appear tomorrow at a hear- Japanese activities in Siberia, Ambasing before a subcommittee of the House District committee in the caucus room of the House office building on the to undertake the sending of a miliminimum wage bill for women and tary expedition into Siberia, such inchildren in the District of Columbia.

Representative Hilliard of Colorado will preside at the hearing. Representative Keating of Colorado, a member of the labor group in the House, has redrafted his bill, which will be the subject of the hearing.

The Senate District committee has

arranged for a similar hearing on Wednesday morning, when the same bill, fathered by Senator Trammell of bill, fathered by Schator Trainment of Florida, will be offered. Mrs. Florence Kelley, general secre-tary of the National Consumers' League, will be in chaarge of the witnesses at both hearings.

Interesting testimony is promised when Miss Mary O'Sullivan, speaking from practical experience, will discuss problems which have to be met by Washington sales girls who receive \$7 a week. Those arranging the hearing says that a number of Washington girls employed in local trades and industries will narrate their first-hand experiences. Mrs. Newton D. Baker, wife of the Secretary of War, will be one of the principal Mrs. Newton D. Baker, wife of the Secretary of War, will be one of the principal witnesses, Dr. John A. Ryan, a noted sociologist at the Catholic University, and Miss Julia C. Lathrop, head of the children's bureau in the Labor Department, are also on the program. H. M. McLarin, president of the Federation of Federal Employes, will speak in behalf of the legislation from the viewpoint of government workers.

TO GET STATE FOOD SUPPORT.

Department Heads Here Meet Agriculture Commissioners.

Officials of the National Association of State Commissioners of Agricultre onferred today with Secretaries Houston and Wilson and the food administration in an effort to bring the agricultural forces of the states into closer working contact with the federal government. Ways and means of obtain-ing a maximum agricultural produc-tion and distribution also were dis-

University in France for U. S. Boys. NEW YORK, April 15 .- Establishm American expeditionary force, with class rooms in the 500 Young Men's Christian Association huts along the French front, has been begun with the sanction of Gen. John J. Pershing, according to an announcement made here by the national war work council of the Y. M. C. A.

Chilean Nitrate Delayed by War. Unexpected war demands for shipping has prevented the Department of Agri culture from carrying out its original from Chile for distribution to American farmers. The department has an-nounced, however, that to date more than 17,000 tons have been shipped to farmers and an additional 3,000 tone is

PUSH HOUSING BILL ALLIES NOW CONFRONT PERIL AS GRAVE AS IN AMIENS CRISIS

Germans Pierce Center of British Second Army and Are Creating Gap Between First and Third Armies.

BY FRANK H. SIMONDS.

We have reached the second great crisis of the German offensive a crisis at least as grave as the first. Some time within the next few hours the question will have to be settled whether the British are to abandon the whole of the famous Ypres salient and fall back apon a new line between Dunkirk and Calais, or the French reserves will arrive in time to pin down the German advance on the eastern side of the Ypres river.

which the Germans are approaching, ly, the German advance also carries great menace to all the British position rom the Lys down to the Somme in

The terms of the new problem are exceedingly simple, but none the less disturging. Three weeks ago "the Germans smashed the British 5th Army, opened a wide gap between the British and French armies, and still another gap between the British and Trench and pushed forward into these gaps. From March 21 to March 26 the great danger was that the British and French would not be able to join hands around the break and stop the German before he got Amiens and permanently separated the two allies. Today the German is breaking a gap between the British and Ago armies by driving in the 2d Army, and Hasbrouck has now the value of Amiens, and permanently separated the two allies. Today the German is breaking a gap between the British are for the British 2d Army, commanded by Gen. Horne, I believe. They have pushed this army back upon a broad front by thrusting through its center, and the result has been the creation of a steadily widening gap between the British 3d Army at Arras and the 1st Army at Ypres. Between these two armies there is now a very deep curve inward in the British line from Givenchy, above Arras, to Messines, below Ypres. The German front, which is still advancing, is many miles west of both the geratest retreat that the allies have the geratest retreat that the allies have the feore Amiens, Haig must consent to the greatest retreat that the allies have the geratest retreat that the allies have the greatest retreat that the allies have the greatest retreat that the allies have the feore Amiens, Haig must consent to the greatest retreat that the allies have the feore Amiens, Haig must consent to the greatest retreat that the allies have the German brouk, and the German front since the days before the Marne, Thou the Germans have driven a deep wedge almost to Amiens; or at a days before the Marne and Dunkirk.

In exactly the same way the wedge which the Germans have driven a deep wedge almost to Amiens; or at a days before the Marne of Arras and the result have to retreat that the allies have on the Germans

way. We cannot guarantee that Japan way. We cannot guarantee the post of the p

Foch.

Conceivably we shall see a third German blow. Possibly a complete check before Bailleul and Haebrock will mark the end of the stupendous German offensive. On the other hand, the fail of Bailleul and Hazebrouck must have consequences which are not to be mistaken, the least of which would be the evacuation of the Ypres front and the greatest of which might be a general retirement of the whole British line north of Amiens toward the channel. The fate of the present British front at least depends on the rapidity with which the thrust toward Hazebrouck and Bailleul is checked, and until that thrust is checked, it is necessary to face the facts as they are as the British are doing, with complete frankness in their official communications.

URGE THE MEASURE CZERNIN RESIGNS, FOR MINIMUM WAGE

D. C. Commissioners Favorably Report Bill to Benefit Women and Minors.

CITE NEED OF LEGISLATION

With the statement that the legisla tion proposed particularly is needed at the present time, the Commissioners to day sent to Congress a favorable repor on the bill to protect the lives, health and morals of woman and minor work ers in the District through the estab lishment of a minimum wage board.

Stripped of its legal phraseology, thi merely provides a method whereby ar impartial board can determine from time to time what constitutes a wage adequate for the support of a woman n such a way as to maintain her in health and to provide reasonable stamina against moral temptation: wha are suitable wages for children less than eighteen years of age, and how the employment of women and minors at inadequate wages may be prevented. in accordance with sound eco

Effect of Inadequate Pay. Discussing the effect of inadequate

No Basis for Opposition.

"A careful study of the situation fails to reveal any reasonable basis for opposition to this proposed legislation,"
says the report. "Certainly the public
will benefit by it, since it will tend to
procure for the public better service,
to increase production and to diminish
cost and to safeguard public health and
public merals. That the employ will
benefit is so apparent as to need no
comment. And a careful survey of the
situation ladicates that it can do no

comment. And a careful survey in a situation indicates that it can do no harm to the employer, and will, in face, react to his benefit.

"Certainly no respectable employer in the District of Columbia willingly employs women and children at wages that endanger their health and their morals: if he employs women and children at wages that endanger their health and their morals: if he employs women and children are the control of the control termination is made by official authority and bears with equal force upon all employers in the District of Columbia will tend to remove that element of unfair competition that would result were such determination made through private and limited agencies.

Since he was

"Moveover, no employer can be re-quired under the proposed law to em-ploy a woman or a child at a loss to him-self. On the one hand, if the woman or self. On the one hand, if the woman or child be not worth the minimum wage, ahe or he need not ordinarly be given employment. On the other hand, if the exigencies of any particular business and the state of the labor market at any particular time require the employment of a woman or child at wages in excess of her or his productive capacity, then the employer can prevent any loss on his part by increasing the selling price of

of her or his productive capacity, then the employer can prevent any loss on his part by increasing the selling price of his product or his services.

"Finally, if the number of women and children who fail to find employment because of their inability to render service worth even the minimum wage be sufficiently large to disturb the labor market, or to cause hardship to them or to their families, then there will be a forcible and a very righteous demand for such a readjustment of our educational system as will give to every one a chance to equip herself or himself in the public schools to do some useful work that will enable him or her to earn at least the minimum or living

lines in Washington. It will save you the embarrassment and chagrin of seeing a street car rush by you on the corner if you familiarize yourself with the you use from home to work.

The Star begins today the publication of the schedules of the different lines, and will continue to do so until all the stopping places on all the lifes have been

announced. See page 13. Look up your home and your office corners.

It will save your temper and help the car service.

BERLIN PRESSURE

TWO CENTS.

on Learning of Emperor Charles' Letter SOUGHT PARLEY WITH

Vienna Dispatch Says He Quit

U. S. LAST JANUARY Active in Moves to End Conflict

But Allies Looked on Him With Suspicion.

AMSTERDAM, April 15 .- Count Co ister, according to a dispatch

Vienna, has resigned. Emperor Charles accepted the nation and intrusted Count Co

with Rumania.

ing about the resignation of Cermin.

Since he was appointed foreign mister on December 23, 1916, in succession to Baron Burian, Count Cashas been active in attempting to be about peace and the moderate tone his speeches has been in sharp or trast with that of the German chambories and the foreign secretaries. He ever, his participation in the for peace upon Russia as well as that a Rumania did not show that his active kept step with his words.

Sought Parley With U. S. In the "peace offensive" of the present year Count Caernin in the Am

reichsrath on January 25 suggested be exchange of views between Austria Hungary and the United States. He and nounced also that Austria based her egotiations with Russia on the policy of no annexations or indemnities, but there always was some doubt whether vere inspired by Berlin in an effort to-ring about a split among the entents

were inspired by Berlin in an enorth bring about a split among the entants allies.

Count Czernin on April 4, in an address at Vienna, declared that Premise Clemenceau had sought peace negotiations with Austria. The French premise replied that Count Czernin lied. The French and Austrian foreign offices continued issued statements explaining the official negotiations in Switzerland. Early last week the French government declared that Emperor Charles and Count Czernin both had said that the claim of France to Alsace-Lorrane was just. This brought a denial frame Emperor Charles in the form of a tologram to Emperer William, to whom he reiterated his loyalty to the German cause and denied that he had said France was justified in wanting Alsace-Lorrane returned.

This immediately brought from the French government the publication of a letter from Emperor Charles to his brother-in-law, Prince Sixtus of Bourbon, which was autographed and which the emperor asked be given to Praddent Polncare. In the letter the superor said that France should have Alsace-Lorraine and that Belgium and Serbia should be restored. He alsa asked that London and Paris be felt on to probable peace terms.

German Press Attacks.

German newspapers have attached both Emperor Charles and his foreign secretary because of this letter, and et-tempts have been made to show that it was not written by the emperor. It has been reported in Vienna that there was no attempt to hide its aut ticity, but that the French version garbled. It has also been reported the letter was written by the empe mother-in-law. Count Czernin was in Rumania t the letter was published by the Pr

Count Czernin was in Rumania the letter was published by the Fr government, and he was summone Vienna Friday.

Count Ottokar Czernin von Chuda a wealthy Bohemian landownar, minister to Rumania when that ctry entered the war. Within alk wafter the death of Emperor Fra Joseph Count Czernin is a vary close tried Count Czernin is a vary close tried Count Escribiological Count Czernin is a vary close tried Count Berchtold, foreign minister the outbreak of the war and who been reported as the political meetine young emperor. Count Bernhas been opposed to the pan-diswar party and his resignation brought about by them.

In addition to being foreign minister the death of the pan-diswar party and his resignation brought about by them.

Herbert Corey, The Star's veteran war correspondent, from the bullet-swept front-line trench,

saw American troops go over the top in their first attack on the boche and watched them come back victorious about an hour later. He has written a vivid story of that fight. Because of its length, it will be published in three installments, beginning today on page 14.